



**Department of
Defense
AT Level I
CONUS Training**



About This Training

- Designed by JCS in coordination with OSD and Services
- Designed to increase awareness of terrorism and improve ability to apply personal protective measures
- Meets the annual requirement for Level I antiterrorism training prescribed by DoDI 2000.16
- Complements Web-based and CD-ROM training

Learning Objectives

- Understand the terrorist threat
- Understand how to employ situation-based measures to lower your vulnerability
- Recognize proper responses to threat actions
- Understand how to support unit security



ANTITERRORISM

Introduction to the AT Level I Training



America's effort to fight terrorism includes everyone

Threat is a real and present danger
Remain vigilant while executing responsibilities

International terrorist network may be present where you serve

Personal safety is important

- Remain alert
- Be aware of your surroundings
- Report suspicious activity
- Pay attention to antiterrorism briefings
- Make security part of your routine

Do not be a tempting target!



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Threat Factors



The 2010 attempted bombing of Times Square in New York

There are eight factors you should consider to understand the threat.

1. Are terrorist groups in the area?
2. Are they violent?
3. Do they attack Americans?
4. How active are they?
5. How sophisticated are they?
6. Are they predictable?
7. Will local citizens warn Americans?
8. What tactics and weapons are used?



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



While overseas it is advisable to conceal your DOD affiliation

Consider ways you might become a victim of a terrorist attack.

- Location: Avoid possible target locations
- Association: Avoid disclosing your DOD or US Government affiliation
- Opportunity: Terrorists look for "soft targets"

To attack you, terrorists generally must perceive you, your association, or your location as a target.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target

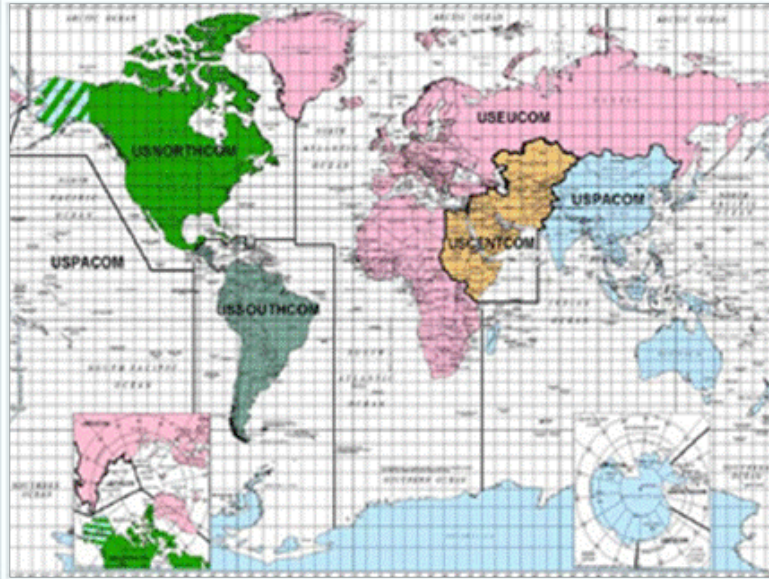


Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Combatant Command Overview



Threats vary in different parts of the world

DOD personnel and assets have been targeted in virtually every region of the world.

- When traveling, you should receive a Combatant Command terrorist threat briefing 90 days prior to departure
- Modify your personal protective measures based upon the information in these briefings



Anticipate



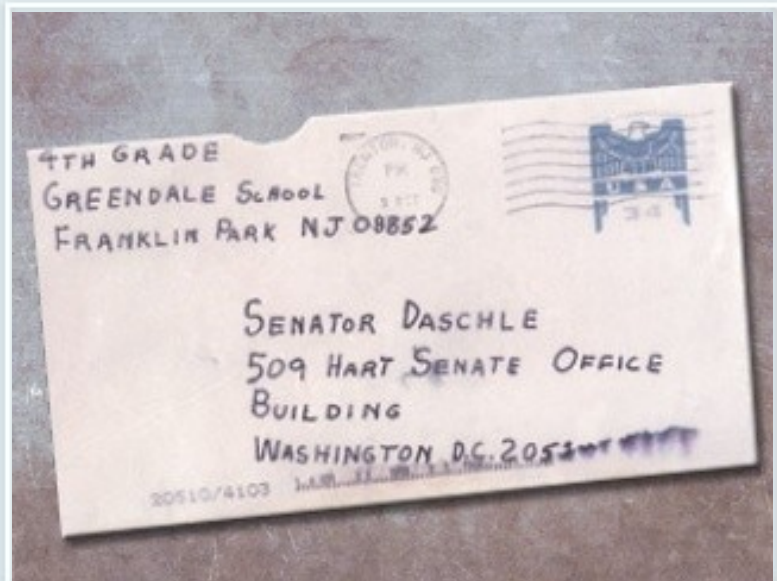
Be Vigilant



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Respond &
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In 2001, anthrax tainted letters were sent to several prominent individuals

Within the United States, several organizations and individuals use terrorist tactics to achieve their goals.

Prior attack methods include:

- Vehicle bombs
- Letter bombs
- Skyjacked aircraft
- Biological weapons

Prior attacks in NORTHCOM include:

- Plot to attack Ft Dix
- United Flight 93
- Oklahoma City Bombing



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***Terrorists used a VBIED
to attack Khobar
Towers in 1996***

Within the CENTCOM Region, the primary terrorist threat is from Islamic extremists.

Prior attack methods include:

- Vehicle bombs / IEDs
- Assaults with small arms
- Kidnappings
- Murder

Prior attacks in CENTCOM include:

- USS Cole
- Deir el-Bahri
- Khobar Towers



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ANTITERRORISM

EUCOM Region



***Suicide bombers
attacked the London
mass transit in 2005***

The EUCOM region threats include traditional nationalist, ethnic, and leftist terrorist groups.

Prior attack methods include:

- IEDs
- Suicide bombers
- Kidnappings
- Assassinations

Prior attacks in EUCOM include:

- London subway bombing
- Madrid subway bombings
- Bombing of the La Belle Discotheque
- Attack against CAPT Tsantes



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ANTITERRORISM

AFRICOM Region



In 2002, terrorists targeted the Paradise Hotel and a passenger airliner in Mombasa, Kenya

Stability in the AFRICOM region is threatened by nationalist, tribal, and ethnic groups. The region is also threatened by Islamic extremists.

Prior attack methods include:

- Vehicle bombs
- Kidnappings
- Arson / sabotage
- Murder

Prior attacks in AFRICOM Include:

- African embassy bombings
- Paradise hotel



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

PACOM Region



In 2008, terrorists attacked multiple targets in Mumbai, India including the Taj Mahal Hotel

Primary threat from various religious extremists and separatists.

Prior attack methods include:

- Vehicle bombs / IEDs
- Kidnappings
- Murder
- Biological weapons

Prior attacks in PACOM include:

- Multiple attacks in Mumbai, India
- Bali nightclub bombing
- Attack on Japanese subway



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

SOUTHCOM Region



***Narcoterrorism,
demonstrated by the 2011
Casino Royale attack in
Mexico, is a growing
concern***

The primary terrorist threat in the SOUTHCOM region is narcoterrorism and radical leftist groups.

Prior attack methods include:

- Bombings
- Arson
- Assassination
- Kidnapping

Prior attacks in SOUTHCOM include:

- Diplomatic residence in Lima, Peru
- Albert Schaufelberger
- Zona Rosa



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Terrorist Planning Cycle Overview

THE TERRORIST PLANNING CYCLE:

1. BROAD TARGET SELECTION
2. INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE
3. SPECIFIC TARGET SELECTION
4. PRE-ATTACK SURVEILLANCE AND PLANNING
5. ATTACK REHEARSAL
6. ACTIONS ON THE OBJECTIVE
7. ESCAPE AND EXPLOITATION

Terrorists prepare for and conduct attacks through predictable steps

Be alert to signs of intelligence gathering, surveillance, collecting materials for attack, and rehearsals:

- Taking photos or videos of potential targets
- Writing notes or sketching
- Showing abnormal attention to details of security measures
- Using false identification
- Paying cash for items normally bought on credit
- Purchasing large quantities of items such as chemicals or cell phones



Anticipate



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a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Terrorism Planning Cycle - Phases 1 and 2



Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City prior to vehicle bomb attack

Phase 1: Broad Target Selection

- Terrorists collect information on numerous targets
- Evaluate target potential in terms of symbolic value, casualties, infrastructure criticality, or public attention

Phase 2: Intelligence Gathering and Surveillance

- Targets able to meet attack objectives are selected for additional surveillance
- Terrorists seek information on guard forces, physical layout, personnel routines, and standard operating procedures



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ANTITERRORISM

Terrorist Planning Cycle - Phases 3 & 4

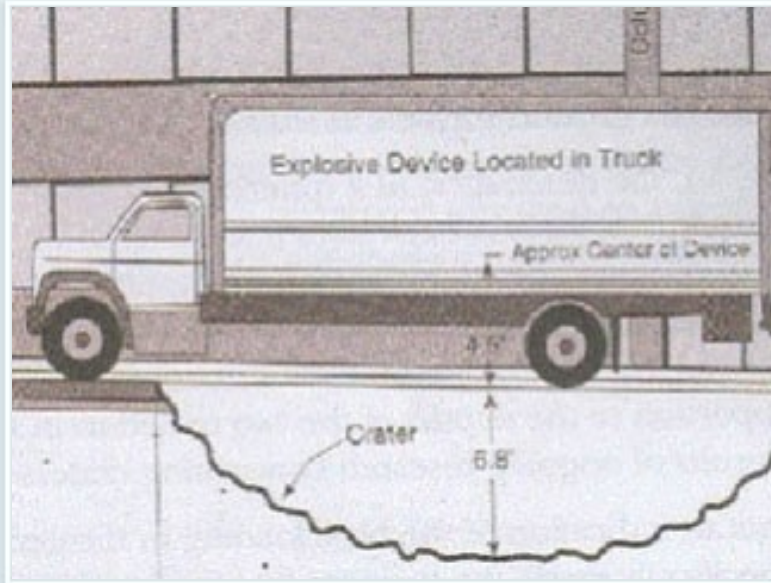


Diagram showing the placement of the vehicle bomb outside the Murrah Federal Building

Phase 3: Specific Target Selection

- Specific targets identified based on anticipated effects, publicity, consistency with objectives, and costs versus benefits

Phase 4: Pre-attack Surveillance and Planning

- Terrorists may conduct additional surveillance to confirm previous information and gain additional details
- Terrorists select attack method, obtain weapons and equipment, recruit specialized operatives, and design escape routes



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target

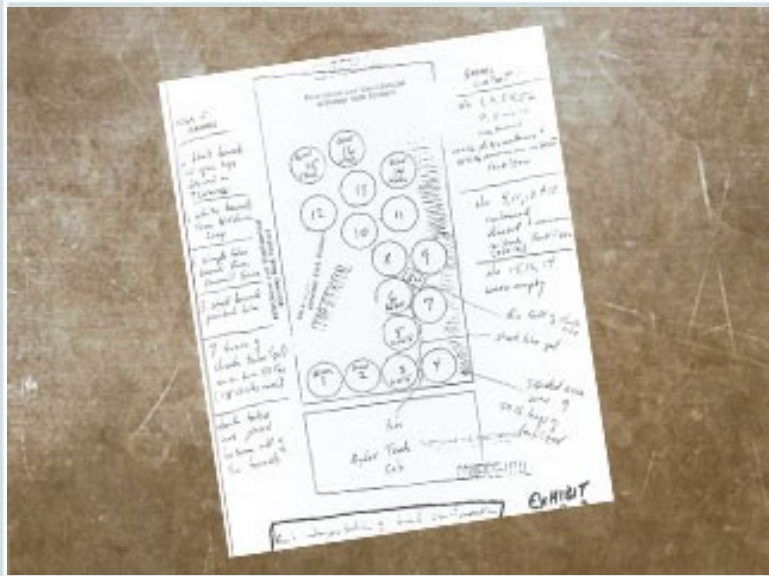


Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Terrorist Planning Cycle - Phases 5 & 6



A diagram drawn by McVeigh showing the configuration of the vehicle bomb

Phase 5: Rehearsals

- Terrorists rehearse the attack scenario to confirm planning assumptions, enhance tactics, and practice escape routes
- May also trigger an incident at the target site to test response actions

Phase 6: Actions on the Objective

- Terrorists execute attacks when conditions favor success with the lowest risk
- Factors include surprise, time and place, use of diversionary tactics, and ways to impede response measures



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Terrorist Planning Cycle - Phase 7



***Timothy McVeigh's
getaway car after his
arrest***

Phase 7: Escape and Exploitation

- Escape routes are carefully planned and rehearsed
- Terrorists may exploit successful attacks by releasing pre-developed statements to the press



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

FPCONs



US military facilities use protective measures organized in a system called Force Protection Conditions, or FPCONs.

As the threat of attack changes, Commanders change the FPCON to protect personnel.

FPCONs are organized in five levels with increased protection at each level: NORMAL, ALPHA, BRAVO, CHARLIE, and DELTA.

Terrorists used a VBIED to attack Rhein-Main Air Base in 1985



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

National Terrorism Advisory System



The NTAS replaces the original HSAS

The National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS), replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System.

Alerts will be issued when credible threat information is available. Alerts will provide recommended steps to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

Alerts will be issued through:

- media and official channels
- email alerts
- social media websites

The NTAS applies to the United States and its possessions. For international travel, consult State Department travel advisories.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



Section 2: Situation-Based Training



ANTITERRORISM

AT Fundamentals Introduction

Antiterrorism Level I Themes

	Anticipate	Anticipate foreseeable threats, make choices that reduce risk
	Be vigilant	Remain alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities
	Don't be a target	Be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable
	Respond & Report	Respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

***AT Level I themes: Anticipate;
Be Vigilant; Don't be a Target;
Respond and Report***

Modules presented:

- Surveillance detection
- Security at a Government facility
- Residential security
- Off-duty / free time activities
- Air travel security
- Ground travel security
- Hotel security
- Hostage survival
- CBRNE



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Anticipate



Several sources allow you to research threats for yourself

Anticipating threats, risks, and vulnerabilities is fundamental to antiterrorism and personal security.

Ways to do this include:

- Research criminal activity
- Understand the tactics and techniques
- Know types of targets and locations

Consider consulting these sources:

- Police crime reports
- Other internet and media resources



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Be Vigilant



Vigilance can thwart many terrorist attacks

Vigilance is required to continuously observe your surroundings and recognize suspicious activities.

Understand your environment's normal conditions.

Knowledge of the normal amplifies abnormal activities.

- Items that are out of place
- Attempted surveillance
- Circumstances that correspond to prior criminal activity in your area

Informed vigilance is fundamental to personal security.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



DOD affiliation may identify you as a potential target

Blend in with your surroundings.

- Do not wear clothing or carry items that attract criminal attention
- Remain low key
- Avoid high criminal locations

Reduce your vulnerability and exposure:

- Select places with security measures
- Be unpredictable
- Travel in a small group
- Use automobiles and residences with adequate security features



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Report and Respond



***The Fort Dix attack plot
was thwarted by an alert
store clerk***

Report suspicious activities to appropriate authorities.

- Report suspicious activity, do not try to deal with it yourself
- In threatening situations, take steps to reduce your exposure
- Follow the instructions of emergency personnel and first responders

Security is a team effort.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report

Antiterrorism Level I Themes



Anticipate foreseeable threats, make choices to reduce risk



Be vigilant, stay alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities



Don't be a target, Be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable



Respond & Report, Respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

AT Fundamentals quiz question number one

If you identify a possible surveillance attempt you should try to handle the situation yourself.

True

False

Antiterrorism Level I Themes



Anticipate

Identify and anticipate foreseeable threats, make choices to avoid or reduce risk



Be vigilant

Be alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities



Don't be a target

Be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable



Respond & Report

Respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

AT Fundamentals quiz question number two

Security is a team effort.

True

False

Antiterrorism Level I Themes



	Anticipate	Identify foreseeable threats, make choices to reduce risk
	Be vigilant	Be on alert, note changing conditions and suspicious activities
	Don't be a target	Be anonymous, control access, be unpredictable
	Respond & Report	Respond appropriately, report suspicious or threatening activities

Which of the following is not an Antiterrorism Level I theme?

- 1) Anticipate
- 2) Be Vigilant
- 3) Don't be a Target
- 4) Counter-surveillance
- 5) Report and Respond

**AT Fundamentals Quiz
three**





ANTITERRORISM

Surveillance Detection Introduction



***Timothy McVeigh's
activities were not
detected or reported***

Personnel surveillance to determine:

- Residential security measures
- Modes of travel
- Routes and times of travel
- Typical behavior
- The target's security awareness

Facility surveillance to determine:

- General security posture
- Security SOPs
- Information on force shift rotations
- Physical security weaknesses
- Reaction times to emergencies



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target

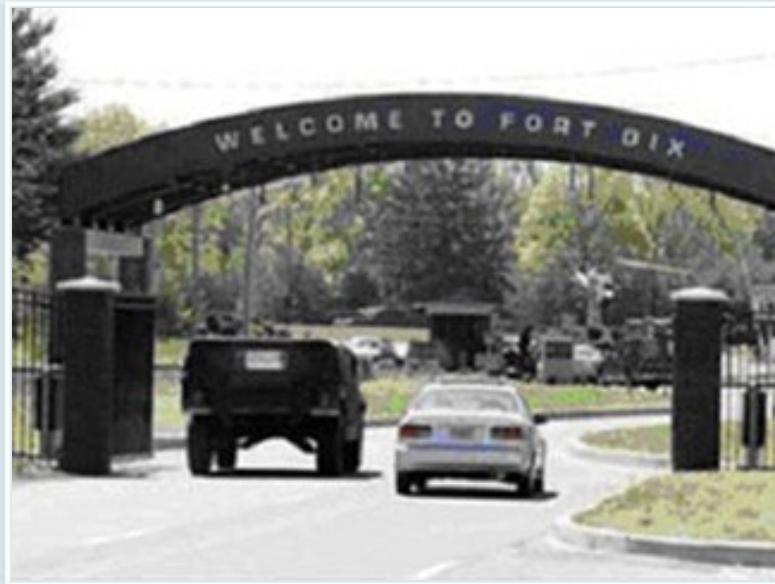


Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Surveillance Detection Fundamentals



Terrorists performed surveillance of Fort Dix, New Jersey

Be vigilant for anything that might be a sign of surveillance:

- People loitering in the same general area without a recognizable legitimate reason
- People that appear preoccupied with a specific building or area
- Certain civilian vehicles that seem to appear repeatedly
- Electronic audio and video devices in unusual places



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target

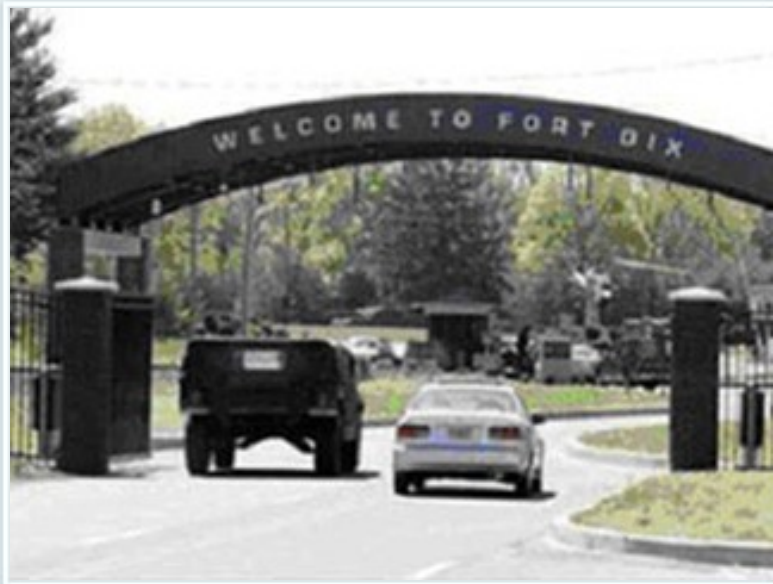


Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Methods of Surveillance 1



Terrorists performed surveillance of Fort Dix, New Jersey

Surveillance may be conducted over a long period of time and employ various methods:

Stationary surveillance: a common method in which operatives observe from a fixed location.

Moving surveillance: conducted on foot or in vehicles.

Vary your routes and routines!



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



Surveillance and recording devices used by terrorists

Additional surveillance methods include:

Technical surveillance: uses electronic means to record or gain access to security information.

Casual questioning: used to elicit security information from approachable personnel.

Be aware of terrorist surveillance methods.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



**You see a suspicious person
photographing your
building**

You know you should make a note of the man's activities. But what else do you do?

- 1) Wait until he finishes his activities and then follow him
- 2) Continue to observe the man to collect as much information as possible
- 3) Note the man's description



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Surveillance Detection Situation 2



You overhear a woman at the reception desk asking a lot of questions

How do you respond?

- 1) Continue to your office and immediately report the incident to your organization's security or building management
- 2) Approach the reception desk and ask the woman why she is asking these questions
- 3) Nothing, it is the receptionist's job to answer questions



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



Surveillance can be performed through either stationary or mobile means.

True

False

**Surveillance detection
quiz question number one**



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



Electronic audio and video devices are never used by terrorists for surveillance purposes.

True

False

**Surveillance detection
quiz question number two**



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



Surveillance detection quiz question number three

What is ***not*** a terrorist method of surveillance?

- 1) Stationary surveillance
- 2) Moving surveillance
- 3) Technical surveillance
- 4) Casual questioning
- 5) Breaking and entering to steal valuables



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Government Facility Security Introduction



**An attack can occur
anywhere, even on your
own installation**

Attacks and plots against US Government facilities include:

- Fort Hood: 2009 small arms attack against deployment processing center
- Army-Navy Career Center in Little Rock, AR: 2009 small arms attack
- US Military Recruiting Station in New York City: 2008 bombing
- Fort Dix: 2007 thwarted plot using small arms, RPGs, and grenades
- Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City: 1995 VBIED attack



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Government Facility Security Fundamentals



**Be a team player, cooperate
with installation security
procedures**

The success of installation security protocols and procedures depends upon everyone.

- Be aware of the current Force Protection Condition (FPCON)
- Understand your installation's security system
- Recognize problems and take steps to correct them
- Recognize threats and report them
- Know proper incident response

Installation security is a team effort!



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Recognizing Problems in Government Facility Security



Report problems you observe:

- Inattentive guard personnel
- Weapons, identification badges, or keys improperly handled
- Gaps in procedures
- Persons with an inappropriate curiosity in security measures
- Persons photographing sensitive areas
- Persons attempting to conceal items
- Inappropriate persons observed in residential areas

***Report suspicious behavior
to the appropriate
personnel***



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Government Facility Incident Response



Be familiar with emergency response procedures

Incident response preparation:

- Be aware of emergency contact phone numbers and procedures
- Be familiar with the location and use of fire fighting equipment and first aid kits
- Know and rehearse evacuation and accountability procedures for work places, your residence, and other frequently used facilities
- Be aware of normal patterns of activities and respond quickly to things that are unusual



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Government Facility Security Situation 1



You are at a new facility

What do you do to be better prepared for an emergency?

- 1) Check to see if there are signs with emergency procedures posted
- 2) Ask your security manager about evacuation and accountability procedures
- 3) Observe the operations of the building as you perform your daily duties



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Government Facility Security Situation 2



You stop a lone man wearing an "Escort Required" security badge

What do you do?

- 1) Tell him he should return to his escort
- 2) Tell him he should get a "No Escort" badge
- 3) Ask him to take you to his escort or to accompany you to the security office



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



Everyone on an installation has shared responsibility for security.

True

False

Government facility security quiz question number one



ANTITERRORISM

Government Facility Security Quiz 2



***Government facility security
quiz question number two***

Persons who have been given access to an installation can be counted on to be of no threat.

True

False



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



***Government facility security
quiz question number three***

Which of these does ***not*** pose a risk to security at a government facility:

- 1) Inattentive guard personnel
- 2) A visitor showing an unusual interest in details of security procedures
- 3) A person found in an inappropriate portion of the facility
- 4) An "escort required" visitor found without an escort
- 5) A person expressing boredom with the US mission



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Insider Threat Introduction



The Hart Senate Building was closed for more than three months following the 2001 anthrax attacks

An Insider Threat uses access, wittingly or unwittingly, to harm national security through unauthorized disclosure, data modification, espionage, terrorism, or kinetic actions resulting in loss or degradation of resources or capabilities.

Attacks allegedly perpetrated by individuals thought to be loyal to the US include:

- 2010 leaking of over 500,000 documents concerning operations in Iraq and Afghanistan
- November 2009 Active Shooter attack at Fort Hood
- March 2003 Active Shooter attack at Camp Pennsylvania in Iraq
- September 2001 anthrax attacks against Government facilities; perpetrator possibly associated with USG



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Insider Threat Introduction



The Hart Senate Building was closed for more than three months following the 2001 anthrax attacks

Motivations for the insider threat vary by incident, but common motivations include:

- Desire to further a political or religious agenda
- Ability to exert power to influence events
- Perceived injustices against oneself or a minority group
- The need for excitement
- The belief that one knows better what US foreign policy should be
- The desire to commit suicide

Individual awareness and active leadership are key defenses to the Insider threat



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Types of Insider Threats



In 2010, the National Museum of the Marine Corps was targeted by a drive by shooter

There are at least four types of Insider Threats as they relate to antiterrorism.

Terrorism Intended to Coerce or Intimidate: Persons who plot and execute attacks to further the agenda of an extreme ideology.

Mental Instability: Persons that have a mental illness that impairs their judgment and causes them to initiate activities they may not otherwise perform.

Espionage: The divulgence of classified or sensitive information that may result in attacks or provide information on vulnerabilities that facilitate an attack. Motivations may be financial or ideological.

Negligence: Persons that disregard standard security measures that potentially allow the collection of vulnerability-related information or information that could precipitate an attack.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Recognizing Political / Religious Extremism



Serdar Tatar, convicted for a plot against Fort Dix, accessed the installation through a job delivering pizzas

Recognition of an Insider Threat can prevent an incident. Pre-attack indicators include:

- Anti-American statements asserting that US policy illegitimate
- Aggression or threats toward coworkers
- Presence of unauthorized weapons
- Attempts to communicate with US enemies or associations with known extremist groups
- Distribution of propaganda materials in support of an extremist position
- Allegations of US persecution against a minority group or religion
- Repeated violation of policies

If you perceive an immediate violent threat, alert security personnel or law enforcement personnel immediately.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Recognizing Mental Instability



Indicators of a potentially mentally unstable person often include:

- Abnormal mood swings, depression, withdrawn behavior, decrease in hygiene, paranoia
- Flashbacks to prior traumatic events
- Abuse of alcohol or drugs
- Repeated violation of policies
- Talk of domestic or financial problems
- Talk of suicide

Abuse of alcohol and drugs is a possible indicator of the insider threat

If you witness behavior that might indicate an unstable person, alert your supervisor or appropriate medical personnel immediately.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Internal Threat Situation 1

Indicators of the Insider Threat

- ✓ Abnormal mood swings or depression, withdrawn behavior, decrease in hygiene, paranoia
- ✓ Flashbacks to prior traumatic events
- ✓ Abuse of alcohol or drugs
- ✓ Repeated violation of policies
- ✓ Talk of domestic or financial problems
- ✓ Talk of suicide
- ✓ Anti-American statements asserting that US policy and authority is illegitimate
- ✓ Aggression or threats toward coworkers
- ✓ Presence of unauthorized weapons
- ✓ Attempts to communicate with US enemies
- ✓ Prejudice against a minority group or religion

Knowing indicators of the Insider Threat can help recognize a threatening situation



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report

What would you do to counter the Insider Threat?

1) Wait for guidance to be issued from your supervisor or local security personnel

2) Learn to recognize indicators that might represent an Insider Threat

3) Carefully monitor the activities of your fellow colleagues



ANTITERRORISM

Internal Threat Situation 2



Abuse of prescription drugs may indicate an Insider Threat

How do you respond if a potentially mentally unstable person is identified?

- 1) Try to find them professional help
- 2) Encourage them to get help from a medical professional
- 3) Report the behavior you have witnessed to a supervisor



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



***Insider Threat quiz
question number one***

Knowing indicators of an unstable person can allow you to identify a potential Insider Threat before an incident?

True

False



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



***Insider Threat quiz
question number two***

From an antiterrorism perspective, espionage and security negligence are considered Insider Threats?

True

False



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

Internal Threat Quiz 3



Which of the following is **not** an early indicator of a potential Insider Threat:

1. Aggression or threat towards co-workers
2. Presence of unauthorized weapons
3. Abnormal mood swings, depression, and suicidal remarks
4. A reasonable disagreement with a US Government policy
5. Anti-American statements asserting that US policy and authority is illegitimate

***Insider Threat quiz
question number three***



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Active Shooter Introduction



An attack can occur anywhere, even on your own installation

An Active Shooter incident can occur at any time and at almost any location:

- March 2011 shooting of Air Force personnel at Frankfurt Airport in Germany
- November 2009 shooting at the Soldier Readiness Center in Fort Hood, Texas
- June 2009 shooting at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C.
- May 2009 shooting of soldiers outside a military recruitment center in Arkansas
- 2007 plot to attack Fort Dix using automatic weapons

It is unlikely that you will be involved in an Active Shooter incident, but you should be prepared for the possibility.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Active Shooter Fundamentals



If you are in an exposed position, try to seek cover in a place that can be sealed off or barricaded



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report

Responses to an Active Shooter include:

- Evacuate, shelter in place, take action against the active shooter

Adapt your response to the weapons used:

- Ricocheting bullets tend to hug the floor; crouching on the floor may reduce exposure
- Grenade shrapnel rises from the detonation; lying on the floor reduces exposure

An active shooter situation may be over within 15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives.



ANTITERRORISM

Responding to an Active Shooter



In an active shooter situation, evacuate if possible

Evacuate: If possible. Be sure to:

- Have a route and plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent others from entering the area
- Follow instructions of police officers
- Do not move wounded people
- Call 911 when you are safe

Evacuations is not always possible.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Responding to an Active Shooter 2



If necessary, you should be prepared to shelter in place

Shelter in Place:

- Be out of the shooter's view
- Not trap you
- Have locks on the door
- Have furniture to blockade the door
- Silence your cell phone, hide behind large items, remain quiet and calm

Take action against the active shooter:

- Act aggressively, yell
- Throw items and improvise weapons

Taking action against the shooter may be risky, but it may be your best chance for survival.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTTERRORISM

Arrival of First Responders



In 2009, a lone gunman killed one and wounded another at a recruiting office in Little Rock, Arkansas

When first responders arrive, support their efforts and do not be a distraction:

- Remain calm and follow instructions
- Put down any items in your hands
- Raise hands and spread fingers
- Evacuate in the direction first responders are entering

Provide the following information:

- Location / number / description of active shooter(s)
- Type of weapons held by the shooter(s)

It is normal to feel helpless; however, you can support first responder efforts.



Anticipate



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Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Active Shooter Situation 1



In 2011, six were killed and several wounded in an Active Shooter attack at a political event in Tucson, Arizona

What should you consider as part of your first response to the active shooter threat?

- 1) Identify items that can be used to attack the active shooter
- 2) Decide if evacuation is possible
- 3) Do what everybody else does



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

Active Shooter Situation 2



You consider the Active Shooter Threat

What do you do if there is an active shooter threat involving firearms and you have no opportunity to evacuate?

- 1) Dive for cover and run for the exit at the first opportunity
- 2) Dive behind something solid and crouch to the floor
- 3) Dive behind something solid and lie flat on the floor



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond & Report



ANTTERRORISM

Active Shooter Quiz Question 1



Active Shooter Quiz Question 1

In an Active Shooter incident involving firearms you should immediately lay on the ground?

True

False



Anticipate



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ANTTERRORISM

Active Shooter Quiz Question 2



Active Shooter Quiz Question 2

Active resistance should be the immediate response to an active shooter incident

True

False



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

Active Shooter Quiz Question 3



Active Shooter Quiz Question 3

Which of the following is **not** a recommended response to an Active Shooter incident:

1. Look for possible escape routes from the area
2. Look for a place to hide or an area that can be barricaded
3. Find something solid to dive behind
4. Provide instructions to arriving emergency response personnel
5. If necessary, actively resist the perpetrator



Anticipate



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Respond &
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Consider the local threat when selecting your home

In selecting a new residence, some security considerations include:

- Location in a low crime area
- Access to emergency services
- Security measures such as visitor control
- Strong crime prevention measures

Well-maintained neighborhoods with effective community organizations generally have lower crime rates. Even so, lax security can make your home a target for criminal break-in.



Anticipate



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There are many things you can do to enhance your home's security

Consider these physical security measures:

- Solid doors, quality locks, deadbolts, slide locks, and reinforcing plates
- Ensure sliding doors cannot be lifted out and lay a rod in the track
- Keep valuables out of sight
- Do not hide spare keys outside
- Use an alarm system
- Improve exterior lighting
- Put gravel outside windows
- Consider replacing locks



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

Residential Security Practices



Simple home security measures can reduce your vulnerability

Good habits are essential for good security. Ways to improve your security and confidence:

- Carefully control your keys
- Permit access to known personnel
- Call the utility company to confirm identities
- Be wary of strangers showing interest
- Use only reputable, licensed companies
- Be on good relations with your neighbors and look out for each other
- Discuss security and family routines



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

Social Media

Connect.com – Social Media Made Easy

[Find Friends](#) [Chat Rooms](#) [New Posts](#)



Basic Information: John Doe is a Major at US Army and lives in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

About Me: Temporarily detailed to a PSYOPs unit at Fort Bragg.

Recent Posts:
July 8, 7:30 a.m. - Late getting to the office, traffic backed up at the gate due to enhanced vehicle inspections
July 9, 7:00a.m. - Luckily, no more vehicle inspections at the gate

More information on John
See John's friends (1,533)
See John's photos
See John's family
Older posts

Information provided over the internet may put you at risk

Through social media, users can inadvertently provide information on:

- A current operational mission
- A facility's mission / infrastructure
- Your schedule and routines
- Family / personal information

Consider the following:

- Limit profile information / "friending"
- Use high profile security settings
- Never post OPSEC sensitive data
- Monitor internet usage of family members
- Report suspicious activity

Online information can be used to plan and execute an attack against yourself, your family, or your unit.



Anticipate



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Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Residential Preparation for Emergencies



Emergency preparedness kits

Consider what your family should do in case of an emergency situation:

- A utility worker says he needs to check a gas line in your house
- Your children come home from school and unexpectedly no one is there to care for them
- Someone breaks into your home and demands money and valuables

Discuss contingencies so your family is ready.



Anticipate



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Respond &
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ANTITERRORISM

Residential Security Situation 1



You must chose a new location to live

You know you want a location in a low crime area. What else do you consider for better security?

- 1) A remote location with no through traffic
- 2) Access to local community emergency services
- 3) A location near hotels and other commercial services



Anticipate



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Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Residential Security Situation 2



You want to improve the security of your home

What can you do to improve the physical security of your new residence?

- 1) To ensure family members can get in if lose their key, hide a key near the front porch
- 2) Ask your neighbors if there are crime problems in the neighborhood; if not, you do not need to do anything special
- 3) Make sure windows lock securely and put a dowel or rod in sliding door tracks to keep them from being forced open



Anticipate



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Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Residential Security Situation 3



You are discussing the best way to interact with your new neighbors

What do you do?

- 1) Be on good relations with your neighbors so you can look out for each other
- 2) Keep a low profile and do not initiate contact with neighbors
- 3) Feel free to tell your neighbors about your sponsor's work for DOD as a way to boost mutual trust



Anticipate



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Respond &
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Home security can be improved with self-help measures like changing locks, securing windows, and improving outdoor lighting.

True

False

***Residential security quiz
question one***



Anticipate



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Respond &
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***Residential security quiz
question two***

Internet acquaintances can pose a security threat and should be carefully monitored.

True

False



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



Residential security quiz question three

What is ***not*** a physical security consideration for your home?

- 1) Changing locks to ensure key control
- 2) Confirming that a cleaning company is reliable and licensed
- 3) Hiding a key outside to ensure family members can get in if they lose their keys
- 4) Monitoring internet acquaintances for all family members
- 5) Having good relations with neighbor and look out for each other



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

Off-Duty Security Introduction



Public sites with large crowds, may be targeted by terrorists

Civilian sites may be softer and more appealing targets than DOD installations.

Examples are:

- Infrastructure assets
- National landmarks and tourist sites
- Recreation sites
- Religious sites

Personal security should be considered in all off-duty activities.



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Off-Duty Fundamentals



***A 40-pound pipe bomb
detonated at the Atlanta
Olympics in 1996***

Enhance your personal security by:

- Travelling in a small group
- Letting someone know your plans
- Avoiding isolated, poorly lit areas
- Concealing high value items

Risk may be higher at:

- Religious sites (and during holidays)
- Political events
- High crime areas
- Venues with large crowds



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Public Transportation



One victim of the 2002 Beltway Sniper was a metro bus driver standing in the door of his bus

Consider the following if public transportation is used:

- Select major hubs
- Do not wait in large groups
- Be vigilant
- Watch for unattended bags or items
- Keep personal items secure

If taxis are used, consider:

- Looking for legitimate taxi company
- Verifying the photo on the license with the driver



Anticipate



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Respond &
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ANTITERRORISM

During Your Activity



In 2009 a gunman attacked the Holocaust Memorial Museum



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report

Reduce your risk at public sites:

- Identify an exit route
- Identify a location to meet if separated
- Watch for suspicious behavior in others
- Notice suspicious objects
- Cooperate with security measures

If an attack occurs, remember:

- In a grenade attack shrapnel will rise from the point of detonation
- In a small arms attack, crouching on the floor may reduce exposure



You are at a subway station

Where should you stand on the platform while waiting for your train?

- 1) A non-crowded, but not isolated part of the platform
- 2) The most congested area of the platform
- 3) An isolated area of the platform



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Off-Duty Situation 2



You arrive at your location

What you do for an attack using firearms?

- 1) Dive for cover and run for the exit at the first possible opportunity
- 2) Dive behind something solid and crouch on the floor
- 3) Dive behind something solid and lie flat on the floor



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Off-Duty Quiz 1



State Department Travel Warnings should be consulted prior to taking trips across the US-Mexican border.

True

False

Off-Duty quiz question one



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond & Report



Off-Duty quiz question two

Terrorists usually avoid tourist locations since they are not DOD related.

True

False



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



Off-Duty quiz question three

Which of the following have ***not*** been targeted or plotted against by terrorists or violent individuals?

- 1) Sporting events
- 2) Places of religious association
- 3) Public infrastructure
- 4) Political events
- 5) None of the above



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



The Flight 93 Memorial

Examples and tactics used against the air transportation sector since 2001 include:

- Midair explosion – December 2001 shoe-bomb plot
- Small arms attack – 2002 attack against El Al ticket counter in LA
- VBIED – 2007 attack against the Glasgow International Airport
- Attack against airport infrastructure – 2007 plot against JFK airport
- Skyjacking – several incidents in Africa and the eastern Mediterranean



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



Conceal items that show your DOD or Government affiliation

Keep a low profile by:

- Not wearing clothing with DOD symbols or slogans
- Not including rank or organization information on luggage tags
- Using standard civilian luggage instead of military duffle bags
- Placing significant documents in a sealed envelope

Selecting a window seat reduces your exposure in a skyjacking but also reduces your mobility.



Anticipate



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Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Security at the Airport



A police sharpshooter at the Los Angeles International Airport

While at the airport terminal, be vigilant for:

- Vehicles left unattended at the curbside check-in areas
- Individuals that appear nervous
- Any activity that is out of place in an airport environment

Report suspicious activity to airport authorities immediately.



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



Threats to aircraft come in many forms, and each terrorist may have a different motivation

When choosing to cooperate or actively resist in a skyjacking situation, try to understand the skyjackers' intent. Things to consider include:

- Are pilots left in control of the aircraft?
- Have passengers or crew been physically abused?
- Are passengers singled out by nationality or religion?



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



At the airport, you notice an unattended civilian-looking SUV at the curb

What do you do?

- 1) Look in the windows to see if there is anything suspicious in the floorboards or seat
- 2) Alert the nearest airport employee or security officer
- 3) Go into the terminal and try to locate the driver



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Air Travel - Situation 2



You have been asked by a stranger to check one of his extra bags

What do you do?

- 1) Politely say no and note the person's description and any other unusual behavior
- 2) Ask him to open his bag and show you the contents. If it looks OK, check it in under your name
- 3) Ask him what is in the bag. If it sounds OK, check it in your name



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



Air travel quiz question one

In the event of a skyjacking, you should immediately attempt to subdue the skyjackers.

True

False



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Air Travel Quiz 2



The ticketing area is more secure than the area beyond the security check point.

True

False

Air travel quiz question two



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



Air travel quiz question three

Since 9/11, which of the following attack methods has **not** been attempted against an airport or airline?

- 1) Small-arms attack
- 2) VBIED
- 3) Explosive carried onboard by passenger
- 4) Chemical or biological attack
- 5) Skyjacking for purpose of taking hostages



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target

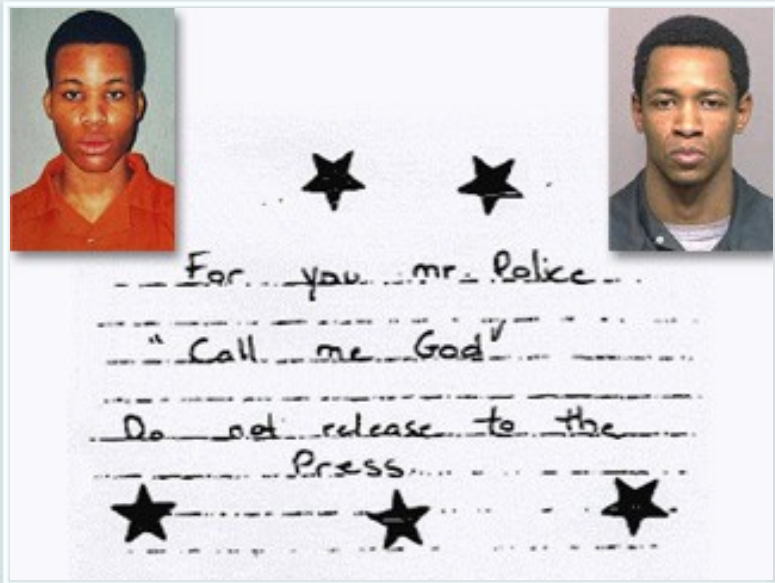


Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Ground Travel Introduction



DC snipers, Lee Boyd Malvo (L) and John Allen Muhammad (R)

For many decades, DOD personnel have had to protect themselves against threats while traveling in vehicles.

Most attacks occurred overseas but domestic threats are real. For example:

- Ted Kaczynski, the Unabomber, left disguised IEDs in parking lots he knew were used by his intended victims
- The DC Sniper fired from the trunk of a car mostly on people who were with their vehicles at the time of attack



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Ground Travel Introduction



Items that should be kept in a car at all times

Security and safety measures:

- **Prepare adequately.** Local maps, cell phone, and first aid kit
- **Ensure your vehicle is well maintained.** Tires properly inflated and the gas tank at least half full
- **Be Vigilant.** When exiting your car, look around for suspicious activities and individuals
- **Report suspicious behavior.** If you witness suspicious behavior or possible threats, alert I authorities immediately



Anticipate



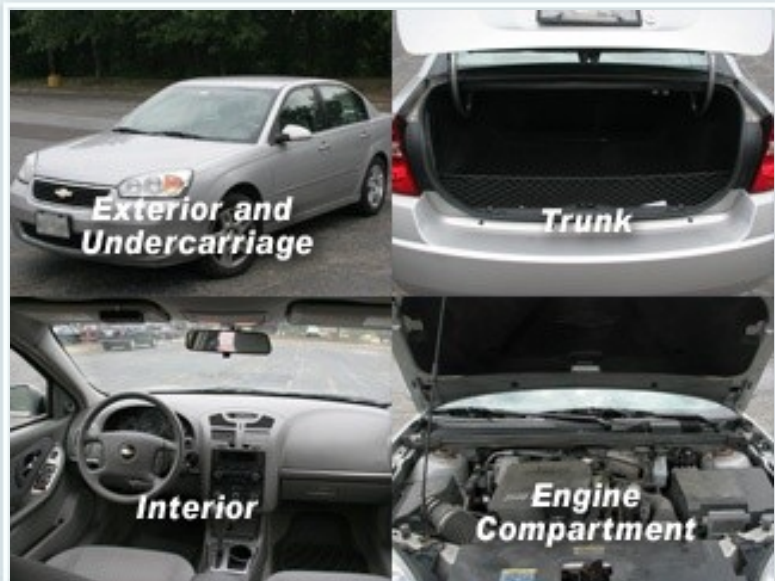
Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



Inspect all compartments of your vehicle regularly

A vehicle inspection consists of the following:

- **Visual exterior inspection:** Look for any evidence of tampering
- **Visual interior inspection:** Look through the windows for anything unusual
- **Complete interior inspection:** Look anywhere something may be hidden

If you believe your vehicle has been tampered with or you see something suspicious, report it to the proper authorities immediately.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Ground Travel Situation 1



From a security perspective, what should you consider?

- 1) A GPS unit in case you get lost
- 2) A locking gas cap to reduce the chance of tampering
- 3) Windshield wipers in good condition

You must select a car to rent



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Ground Travel Situation 2



TV news reports there is major road construction on your planned route - expect delays!

What is the best way to determine a new route?

- 1) Use a current city map to plan a new route using major roads
- 2) Use a GPS system to plan a new route using side streets
- 3) Start on your original route and follow any posted detour signs



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



As you turn in to park, you see a small box in the parking space

What should you do?

- 1) Inspect the box's exterior for oil stains, protruding wires and other signs the box may be an IED
- 2) Pick the box up and throw it in the nearest garbage can
- 3) Alert facility management of the possible threat



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Ground Travel Quiz 1



***Ground travel quiz
question number one***

Keeping a well maintained vehicle is considered a "best practice" from both a security and safety perspective.

True

False



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report



Ground travel quiz question number two

When possible, it is best to always travel with a cell phone.

True

False



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Ground Travel Quiz 3



***Ground travel quiz
question number three***

Which of the following is ***not*** a useful vehicle feature from a security perspective?

- 1) Power locks
- 2) Air bags
- 3) Power Windows
- 4) Internal hood release lever
- 5) Lock on gas cap



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Hotel Security Introduction



Hotels in the US have been increasingly targeted by criminal for room invasions

Criminals may attempt room invasions to gain access to valuables using these tactics:

- Following individuals or families from the lobby to their room and then forcing their way in when the door is unlocked
- Disguising themselves as hotel staff and asking guests to open the door
- Attempts to force open hotel room doors without warning



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report

Selecting a Hotel



Many hotels use CCTV camera systems for surveillance

Certain features can enhance your protection from a safety and security perspective when selecting a hotel:

- Location in a non-violent and low-crime area
- A common lobby through which all persons entering the hotel must pass
- Protection by hotel security personnel
- Electronic key card security
- Closed-circuit television (CCTVs) monitoring common areas



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



Hotel rooms should be selected with security in mind

If you have the choice, consider the following room preferences:

- 3rd to 5th floors – 1st and 2nd floors are easily accessible from the outside, above the 5th floor is difficult to reach by emergency services
- Not adjacent to fire escapes or exits – criminals target these rooms because of ease of escape
- No balcony - criminals may use balconies to enter rooms and to go from one room to the next



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



Night latches are common in hotel rooms and should be used

Consider these things:

- Functioning locks on all doors and windows
- Scratches or marks on the door frame
- Location of emergency exits and escape routes
- Solid doors to help resist break-ins
- Operational telephone

Be sure you know how to call the front desk and to dial out of the hotel for 911.

Also, when you leave your room, give it the appearance of being occupied.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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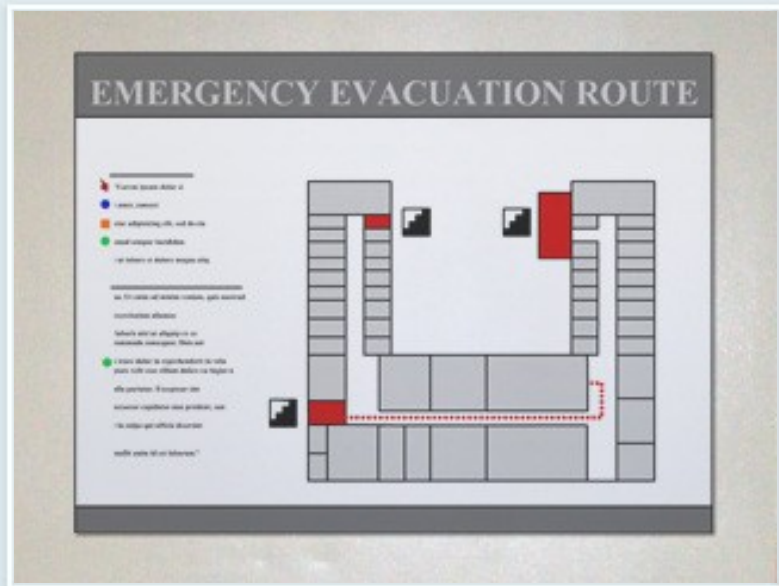


Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Hotel Security Situation 1



What else should you ask for?

- 1) A room with a patio balcony
- 2) A room with metal bars on the windows
- 3) A room that is not directly beside an emergency exit

You asked for a room on the 3rd to 5th floor



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



ANTITERRORISM

Hotel Security Situation 2



A knock at the door. Through the peephole, you see a man in a hotel staff uniform with a tray

What do you do?

- 1) Ask him to leave the tray outside the door, listen for him to leave, and then open the door
- 2) Use the chain lock, put your foot behind the door, and then open the door slightly to get a better view of the person
- 3) Call the front desk to confirm the delivery



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
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ANTITERRORISM

Hotel Security Quiz 1



Hotel security quiz question one

Room invasions are a significant security issue for hotels located in CONUS.

True

False



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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ANTITERRORISM

Hotel Security Quiz 2



Hotel security quiz question two

From a security perspective, the best rooms are directly next to emergency exits.

True

False



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

Hotel Security Quiz 3



Hotel security quiz question three

What is ***not*** a physical security feature you should check when inspecting your hotel room?

- 1) Lockbox or safe
- 2) Functioning locks on doors and windows
- 3) Whether or not the door is solid
- 4) Operational telephone
- 5) Proximity of room to emergency exits



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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ANTITERRORISM

Hostage Survival Introduction



Hostages are taken for a variety of reasons and captivity may last for a few hours or for years

Hostage taking within CONUS is rare, however, it is a threat.

Hostages may be taken to obtain political concessions, ransom, or publicity.

In CONUS hostage situations usually occur during a robbery and are resolved through negotiations or rescue.

To prepare for this possibility, review "Isolated Personnel Guidance," an annex to CJCS Guide 5260. This is available from your Antiterrorism Officer.



Anticipate



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ANTTERRORISM

Initial Response to Hostage Incident



***Response to a hostage situation
at Hillary Clinton's campaign
office in Rochester, New York***

The initial moments of a hostage taking situation are the most chaotic. The decision to resist or comply is a personal choice. If taken hostage, focus on defusing the situation:

- Control your fear and maintain your dignity
- Follow instructions of your captors
- Avoid sudden movements that your captors may view as hostile

The initial moments and hours of a hostage situation can be the most dangerous. Your decisions can increase your chance for survival.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Time in Captivity



In a hostage situation, do not let your fear takeover

Your demeanor toward your captors may influence the treatment you receive:

- Respond to your captors with respect
- Try not to display emotion or ego
- Do not lie or volunteer information

Be prepared for a long captivity:

- Keep active and maintain a daily routine
- Engage guards in conversation,
- Eat the food that is
- Find ways to exercise
- Get enough sleep



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Hostage Resolution



***Do not attempt to assist
rescue personnel and
cooperate with all instructions***

In the event of a rescue attempt:

- Immediately drop to the floor or dive behind a piece of furniture for cover
- After taking cover, do not make any sudden moves
- Do not attempt to assist rescue personnel
- Cooperate with rescue



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



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Report



ANTITERRORISM

Hostage Survival Situation 1



Two armed men crash into your room and shout for you to get on the floor and be quiet

How do you respond?

- 1) Do not resist and slowly crouch to the floor
- 2) Attempt to seize a weapon from one of the assailants if one is close to you
- 3) Dive for cover behind a solid piece of furniture



Anticipate



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Respond &
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Without warning, a rescue team crashes through the barricade

How do you respond?

- 1) Get down on the floor, remain still
- 2) Begin shouting repeatedly, "I am a hostage."
- 3) Dash across the room where there is better cover



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



Reasons for acquiring hostages include publicity, use as a bargaining chip while executing other crimes, the forcing of political concessions, and ransom.

True

False

***Hostage survival quiz
question one***



Anticipate



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The initial moments of a hostage taking incident can be extremely dangerous.

True

False

***Hostage survival quiz
question two***



Anticipate



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Respond &
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Hostage survival quiz question three

What should you **not** do during a hostage rescue attempt?

- 1) Remain still and low to the ground
- 2) Encourage others around you to remain calm
- 3) Try to assist hostage rescue team
- 4) Follow instructions of hostage rescue team
- 5) Expect to be handcuffed and detained by hostage rescue team



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
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ANTITERRORISM

CBRNE Introduction



Hosam-Maher Husein Smadi attempted to use a VBIED in Dallas in September 2009

Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) attacks are a proven threat to US Government facilities within the United States.

In 2002, the US post office was used to deliver anthrax laden letters to multiple targets.

In 1995, Timothy McVeigh detonated a massive VBIED in Oklahoma City killing 168 persons.

A chemical attack has not yet occurred on US soil, but the 1995 Sarin nerve gas attack in the Tokyo subway demonstrates the threat.



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Responding to CBRNE Attacks



Responders in protective gear at the Hart Senate Office Building during the 2001 anthrax attacks

The exact nature of a CBRNE attack may be hard to determine. Regardless of the nature, you can protect yourself by:

- Covering as much of your body as you can, especially your nose and mouth
- Washing any exposed part of your body with soap and water
- Seeking medical attention as soon as possible
- Following instructions of local authorities and first responders



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Responding to IEDs



Pipe bomb in Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia

IEDs can be disguised as everyday objects. Be alert for:

- Suspicious objects and packaging:
 - Unattended items that could conceal a bomb
 - Items with unusual batteries, wires, cables, and strings
- Suspicious behavior:
 - Persons dressed in unseasonably warm clothing or behaving nervously
 - Persons leaving a suspicious object prior to leaving an area



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be
a Target



Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

Suspicious Letters and Packages



Letters and packages displaying unusual markings may indicate a potential threat

Mail and suspicious packages may also contain a CBRNE threat. Potential indicators may be:

- No return address
- markings such as "personal"
- Excessive tape
- Misspelled words
- Unknown powder, oily stains, odor
- Foreign / excessive postage
- Addressed only to a person's title or uses an incorrect title
- Protruding wires or package is lopsided and uneven



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



You received a suspicious looking envelope in the mail

What do you do?

- 1) Shake the envelope and listen for any loose materials
- 2) Open the envelope to examine the contents
- 3) Check for errors in the mailing address and return address



Anticipate



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Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

CBRNE Situation 2



After examining the envelope, you determine that it might be a threat

You know that you should stop handling the envelope, but what do you do?

- 1) Wash your hands with soap and water
- 2) Try to find some antibiotics
- 3) Ask maintenance personnel to cleanse the area with bleach



Anticipate



Be Vigilant



Don't be a Target



Respond & Report



Early symptoms of a biological attack may appear the same as common illnesses.

True

False

CBRNE quiz question one



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IEDs may come in many forms and may be camouflaged to blend in to the surrounding environment.

True

False

CBRNE quiz question two



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CBRNE quiz question three

Which of the below items is a possible indicator of a suspicious letter or package?

- 1) Correct amount of postage
- 2) A return address that matches the postmark
- 3) Evenly distributed and well balanced parcel
- 4) Misspellings of common words
- 5) Mailing address providing a complete and correct name



Anticipate



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Section 3: Historical Examples

Historical Example	Year	Location(s)	Attack Method(s)
Mumbai Terrorist Attacks	2008	Mumbai, India	Assault Weapons / IEDs
Fort Dix Plot	2007	Fort Dix, NJ	Automatic Weapons Fire
Camp Pennsylvania	2003	Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait	Small Arms, Grenades
DC Sniper	2002	Washington, DC, Virginia, Maryland	Small Arms
Bali Nightclub Bombing	2002	Bali, Indonesia	Vehicle / Backpack IED (Suicide Bombing)
US Anthrax Attacks	2001	NY, DC, FL	Biological Weapon
United Flight 93	2001	Shanksville, PA	Skyjacking of Passenger Jetliner
Oklahoma City Bombing	1995	Oklahoma City, OK	Vehicle-Borne IED
General Dozier	1998	Verona, Italy	Kidnapping



ANTITERRORISM

Mumbai Terrorist Attacks



**Date: 26 November
2008**

Killed: 165

Wounded: Over 300



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- Terrorists attacked multiple targets in Mumbai, India:
 - The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus – major transportation hub in the city
 - Leopold Café – popular restraunt with tourists and affluent Indians
 - Taj Mahal Hotel – hotel popular with foreigner tourists, diplomats, and affluent Indians
 - Oberoi-Trident Hotel – hotel popular with foreigner tourists, diplomats, and affluent Indians
 - Narimen House – hostel used by jewish tourists
- Mumbai has a significant history of terrorist attacks



Date: 2007
Killed: 0
Wounded: 0

- Six Muslim extremists plot to attack US military at Fort Dix, NJ
- Plot discovered by employee of local electronics store when terrorists asked to make copy of terrorist training video
- Surveillance of several potential targets did not raise suspicion
- Plot demonstrates the targeting of US military at CONUS locations



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ANTITERRORISM

Camp Pennsylvania



Date: 23 March 2003

Killed: 2

Wounded: 14

- US Army Sergeant Hasan Karim Akbar killed to fellow Service Members at Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait
- Akbar cut power to generator that powered installation lights
- Proceeded to throw grenades and shoot weapon stolen from ammunition storage area
- Akbar claimed to be persecuted for his religious beliefs, was upset about recent reprimand, and disagreed with US entry into Iraq



Anticipate



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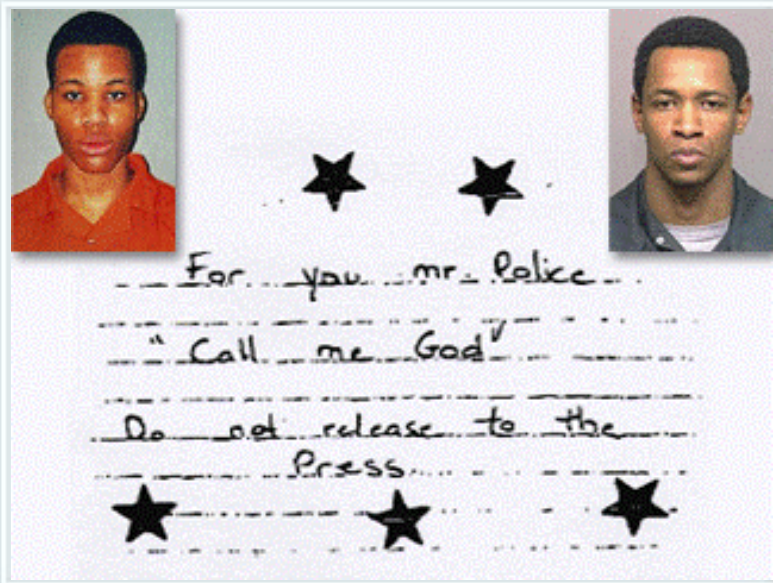


Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

DC Sniper



Date: 2 - 22 October 2002

Killed: 11

Wounded: 3

- Two gunmen conducted multiple sniper attacks in the Washington, DC area
- Location of targets included:
 - Parking lots
 - Middle school
 - Gas stations
 - City bus
- Many victims shot from the trunk of a car
- Suspects arrested when citizen reported location of vehicle sought by police
- Motivation for attacks are unclear but may have included effort to kill an ex-wife and Islamic jihad



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ANTITERRORISM

Bali Nightclub Bombing



Date: 12 October 2002

Killed: 202

Wounded: Hundreds

- Suicide bomber detonated explosive-filled vest in Bali nightclub popular with Western tourists
- Vehicle-borne IED detonated shortly afterwards targeting onlookers and survivors of first bombing
- Witnesses noticed a suspicious white van in the area before the bombing but did not report it to the police



Anticipate



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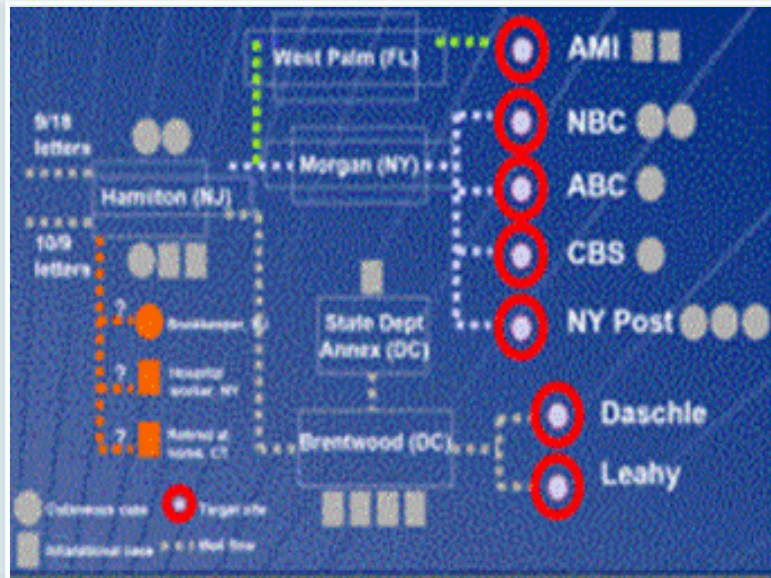


Respond &
Report



ANTITERRORISM

US Anthrax Attacks



Date: September 2001

Killed: 5

Wounded: 17

- Letters containing anthrax mailed to media outlets and US Senators
- Attack demonstrates the capability and willingness to conduct attacks using chemical / biological weapons
- Some victims were infected by cross-contamination
- Indications of a biological attack may not be immediately apparent



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ANTITERRORISM

United Flight 93



**Date: 11 September
2001**

Killed: 39

Wounded: 0

- Terrorists hijacked United Flight 93 with the intent of using it as a guided missile
- After learning of other attacks against the World Trade Center and Pentagon passengers decided to retake the plane over isolated area
- Actions of crew and passengers may have saved countless additional lives



Anticipate



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ANTTERRORISM

Oklahoma City Bombing



Date: 19 April 1995
Killed: 168
Wounded: Hundreds

- The weapon was a large truck bomb parked in front of the building
- The targets were tenant Federal agencies
- Multiple opportunities to recognize surveillance and suspicious activities
- Tim McVeigh and Terry Nichols were apprehended and convicted of the bombing



Anticipate



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ANTITERRORISM

General Dozier



- Italian Red Brigades kidnapped US Army BG James Dozier
- Terrorists entered Dozier's residence posing as plumbers
- Terrorists performed extensive surveillance
- Dozier was rescued by Italian police 42 days later

Date: 17 December 1981

Killed: 0

Wounded: 0



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ANTTERRORISM

Stockholm Syndrome



Date: 23 August 1973

Killed: 0

Wounded: 0

- Named for a hostage situation occurring during a Swedish bank robbery
- In time, hostages saw captors as reasonable and police as source of danger
- Four contributing factors:
 - Perceived threat to survival
 - Perceived small kindness from the captor
 - Isolation from perspectives other than those of the captor
 - Perceived inability to escape



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